

Narrow Escape from Death.

A *Thriller Incident*.—A writer in the Boston Transcript relates the following thrilling incident which occurred at the Federal street fire:

A back room in the fourth story of the house on the corner of Milton place was occupied by a worthy widow woman, Mrs. Ann Hickley, and her child, a little girl of seven years of age. Mrs. H. when wakened from sleep by the alarm occasioned by the fire, hastily picked up her little girl and retreated from the house, but being a poor woman returned to her room for the purpose of saving some of her effects. While she was engaged in tying up her things in parcels, the wall of the burning store, which adjoined and overtopped the house, fell over upon the roof crushing it in, and bearing with it a mass of blazing materials. Her first impulse was to run to the window, which she did, and where she was hailed by the firemen below, who to the number of six or eight, or as many could join, formed a circle, each man extending his arms horizontally, and grasping with his right hand the right hand, and with his left hand the left hand of the man opposite, their arms crossing. They then told her to kneel upon the window sill and to incline her body in such a way as to free her head from the wall, and to fall sideways. All being ready, she threw herself from that third-story window! Not a man drew back from the imminent peril to which each one was exposed. All stood firm, and this poor woman was received in safety on that platform of human hands and arms.

Sharp Confidence Game.

A new confidence game was played off on a stranger at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Depot, in Detroit, one day last week, by a brace of sharpers. The latter were standing on the walk near the depot, when the stranger came up and overheard one of them offering to bet ten dollars with the other that he could guess nearest the weight of any man by lifting him. Surprised at the novelty of the offer, the stranger stopped to see how the thing turned out. The offer was taken after some little conversation, and they asked the countryman to allow them to lift him, at the same time explaining the nature of the bet they had made, and as he had some curiosity about the matter, he told them they might do so, and they did, each taking him off his feet and holding him a moment. They then guessed at his weight, and were told by him which had come the nearest, after which the wager was paid; and then went off. Soon after, the stranger had occasion to use his pocket-book, and on examining his pocket, discovered that it had mysteriously disappeared. Further examinations showed the fact that his watch had also been taken.

The Grasshoppers.

The vast swarms of grasshoppers which have been devastating the prairies of Texas, steered a northeast course upon their departure thence, and as they rose to a great height from the ground as though for a long journey, it is a melancholy conclusion that they are coming up this way. Myriads of them are eating up vegetation in Ohio. It is therefore no very violent supposition that Pennsylvania, with a rather milder climate than Iowa, is not unlikely to be visited by them. These insects are not like the common grasshoppers, which are every summer found in our fields and roads, but are of the size of a locust, with the same gregarious habits. The ordinary grasshopper is weak of wing, and perverses to a great height, whereas the locusts which have so repeatedly devastated Utah and Texas, rise far into the upper air, and move off together to great distances, like wild geese. They appear in innumerable hosts, and instead of scattering, alight in a body upon some devoted locality, which they attack and destroy with the systematic movement of an army. They will thus eat up a crop of corn or potato in a very short time. In Utah this plague visited the growing cereals with utter destruction as often as three times in one season, so that the afflicted Mormons were reduced to extremities for food. They seem now to have attacked our frontier States, and to be moving gradually into the body of the republic. The horrors of famine have never been felt in our country, and accustomed to the most prolific abundance, it is a calamity to which no one has ever looked, yet these grasshoppers are a terrible visitation to a region.

Five Towns Destroyed by British Troops.—The Salem Register has late advices from the west coast of Africa. From Sierra Leone it is related that Gen. Wise had sent a force of British sailors and marines up the Scarcies River, which attacked and burned five of the towns occupied by the Seneos, and returned with only two officers and five men wounded. His Majesty, Huiosco Atah, King of Cape Colony, the most civilized and intelligent African prince on the Gold Coast, died on the 20th of February.

Important Decision.—Judge Nelson, of Frederick, Md., has delivered his opinion in the case of the Western Maryland Railroad Company vs. Wm. Stalla, to recover the amount of an installment upon thirty shares of the capital stock in said company, held by defendant, which installment defendant refused to pay. The Examiner says the ground of defense was, that the time limited by the charter for the commencement of the road had expired, and therefore the obligation of the contract to pay was void. The decision of the court is in favor of the defendant upon the ground stated. This will check the work for the present.

Dacotah Territory.—Minnesota papers state that this Territory is receiving a fair share of immigration. Numbers are pouring in by way of the Missouri, bound for the valley of the Big Sioux river.

General Shields, of the new State of Minnesota, when admitted to his seat in the Senate on Wednesday, after he had been qualified, sided with the Republicans.

The President has signed English's Kansas bill, and it has been forwarded to Governor Denver, who will submit it to the people, and they in turn will kick it out of the Territory.

Important from Utah.

St. Louis, May 17.—The Republican has received advices that the Mormons have laid down their arms, and that Gov. Cumming, on invitation of Brigham Young, entered Salt Lake city without an escort. Many of the Mormons had gone to the southern part of the Territory, and the women and children were preparing to follow.

The despatch is dated Leavenworth, May 14. It states that the news from Utah is unofficial, but a private letter received by Col. Rich, at the Fort, corroborates the statement, which was universally credited at Leavenworth. Gov. Cumming entered Salt Lake City, April 1st. The army was in readiness for immediate active service in case of emergency.

The Mormon War.

The Reported Surrender of the Saints.—It is stated in the Union that the government has received no official information of the surrender of the Mormons. The telegraph accounts, however, are so circumstantial that the Union seems to place some reliance on them. It says:

If the news prove true, it will be well come indeed. It is hardly consistent with the previous advices we had received of the vigorous measures taken by the Mormons to cut off our supply trains and harass our army in detail; but the news is so gratifying and so welcome, that few are disposed to question it. If true, it will be a new proof of the value of energetic measures and a stern policy on the part of government towards rebellion.

More passivity or non-resistance on the part of the Mormons, in the presence of our army, will amount, however, to very little in the settlement of this Mormon trouble. The real cause of Utah is the impostor, Brigham Young; and even if the news be true of his pacific overtures to the officers sent out by the government, we doubt whether it can be regarded as a *bona fide* submission. No settlement of the Utah difficulty can be regarded as effectual or reliable which leaves this impostor in the exercise of his dominion over the religious mind of that community. We may have the semblance of peace, but there can be no peace in that between the federal government and the community who acknowledge Young as their ruler and prophet. Nor can there be any security in that community for the citizens of the United States who profess a different belief, so long as the despotism of the Mormon church remains. Were the reported news true, therefore, we should be slow to regard it as conclusive of peace; to regard any peace as reliable which left Brigham Young the despot of Utah.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Government intends keeping a large military force in Salt Lake Valley, and will make Salt Lake City a depot of stores, equipments, etc. Even if the late Utah intelligence prove true, the supply trains will be pushed on and communication established and maintained between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake.

Recklessness.—A reckless dare devil, named Sellers, made a balloon ascension from Dayton, Ohio, the other day. Instead of a silk balloon, properly rigged and arranged for the trip, he had provided a huge muslin concern, coated with glue and "white wash" with yellow ochre, in size and shape very much resembling the canvas under which the snail shovels on the outskirts of the circus exhibit fat women and big snakes. It was to be set adrift by building a fire under it and inflating it with red-hot air. While being inflated it caught fire, but he finally went off, rising at least a mile high. After being at this height for a brief period, the rent in the balloon allowing the rarefied air to escape rapidly, he began his perilous descent, which was nearly as rapid as he had travelled upward. At one time he was in danger of a cold bath in the well swollen Miami, but a current of wind struck him, and he came down safely in a marsh, about a mile from the starting point. Altogether, it being his first attempt to get heavenward, and in such a frail vessel, it was the most foolish and reckless adventure that we have heard of for many a day.

Horrible Scenes in Sonora.—A *Church Full of Women and Children Burned Alive*.—The Yaqui Indians are at war with the people of Sonora, Lower California. These Indians entered Santa Cruz de Mayo and killed every man there was in it, got all the women and children together, shut them up in the church and set fire to it, and then burned the rest of the town.

At a battle fought on a plain, called El Sanito, between Gen. Pesquiere and Don Jesus Gandara, the latter was totally defeated, and himself killed in the action, and also three of his principal officers taken prisoners and shot on the following day. This occurred on the 23d of February last. The troops are now at the river Yaqui, and have intentions of killing men, women and children, and of stealing all the cattle and pork they can lay their hands on.

Singular Suicide.—Henry Porter, a wealthy gentleman living at Warren, about six miles from Chester town, Kent county, Md., committed suicide on Monday evening, by putting his throat with a razor. He was sitting in his dining-room, and had been conversing with his wife on various subjects, with no appearance of irritation about him. He requested his wife to go into the kitchen and hurry the supper, and whilst she was absent from the room he wrote a few words on a slip of paper to the effect that he was ready to die, and cut his throat, causing immediate death. In all the relations of life he was happy, no aberrations of mind had been previously noticed by his family or friends, and the cause for the act cannot be divined. Mr. Porter was about 45 years of age, and leaves a considerable family.

Napoleon's Death Chamber.—Rev. Henry Wood, a chaplain in the United States Navy, writing from St. Helena, says that in the room where Napoleon died there is now a thrashing-machine in operation, and stalls for the horses that move it in his bed-chamber.

A COMPROMISE WOMAN.—The Richmond Whig says: Our pen tends from the duty—yet it is our province to record the revolting fact, that a white woman in Mecklenburg county, Va., became the mother, a few days ago, of four children, two of whom were of her own color, and the other two black.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS:

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1858.

STABBING MATCH.—On Saturday night, a serious altercation took place between two colored men in this place, named CRAIG and TUCKER, which ended in the use of knives large and small, much to the uncomfortable feeling of both parties. Tucker was terribly cut in the face, and Craig received a very severe wound in the abdomen, which it was at first feared might prove fatal, but we learn he is better this morning. Tucker is in prison, and Craig will be, when able to be removed.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—An Irishman, whose name we have not learned, who was imprisoned in our jail for some slight misdemeanor, left his lodgings for parts unknown, about midnight of Saturday. He was liberated by an outsider, who first dug through the outer wall, then by removing some bars at the cellar window of the Sheriff's residence, obtained entrance into the passage, and with a piece of wire opened the key of the prisoner's cell, and gave him free access once more to the sweets of liberty. He has not since been heard of.

By a notice in our paper to-day, it will be observed, that our worthy friends (Hon. J. B. DEXTER and Judge ZIEGLER) have retired from the mercantile business, in which they have been engaged for some years, with profit to themselves, we hope, and certainly with every disposition to accommodate the public. We think we but echo general sentiment, when we say that everything has been done by them which business men could do, to supply the wants of the community, in a manner pleasing, and a disposition accommodating. Their business has now fallen into the hands of their sons—both of whom are active business men, and cannot fail to obtain the confidence of the public. They have just returned from the Cities with a fine stock of Goods. Call and see them.

Terra Culture and Potato Rot.

Professor COMSTOCK has been lecturing to classes in different parts of the country on the new system of Agriculture which he has discovered, termed Terra Culture. From testimonials exhibited to us, and such as we have noticed in a number of papers, it appears to meet with the approbation of those to whom he has disclosed the principles of the system. It is said, also, to be a complete preventive of the *Potato Rot*. He had a class some time since, at Hendersonville, which, we have understood, were profited by it, and still continue their meetings. Mr. Comstock intends to lecture at that place again, on Saturday, May 29, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at Petersburg, (Y. S.) on Wednesday, June 2, at the same hour.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, Mr. Morris, of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report upon the expediency of revising the present Tariff, and augmenting the duties on articles of domestic manufacture so as to afford increased protection to American industry. The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution—yeas 86, nays 101.

Mr. Harkney, the Doorkeeper of the U. S. House of Representatives, was expelled from his situation for dishonest acts, which were discovered by the Committee of Accounts, and, on Tuesday last, Joseph S. Wright, of N. J. was elected in his room.

The steamer Europa sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, with \$400,000 in specie.

The State Canals were formally transferred to the Sanbury and Erie Railroad Company on Wednesday last. The Governor has issued a proclamation announcing the fact.

William Williams, convicted of the murder of John Hendricks, in Dauphin county, was executed at Harrisburg on Friday last. He exhibited an almost entire indifference during the whole solemnity of the occasion.

There are four members of the M. E. Conference, assembled at Nashville, Tenn., whose aggregate length is 26 feet—namely, the Rev. Mr. Young, of Missouri, who stands full 6 feet 8 inches in his slippers; the Rev. Mr. Kelly, of S. C., who stands full 6 feet 6 inches; the Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Texas, 6 feet 6 inches; and the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Alabama, 6 feet 4 1/2 inches.

Rev. Mr. Murray, for 20 years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hillsburg, York county, Pa., is about to resign his position.

Minnesota Senators.—The Minnesota United States Senators have drawn lots for term of office. General Shields draw the term expiring March, 1859, and Mr. Rice drew the term expiring March, 1853.

New Buildings.

The trowel and the plane are again active in our midst. Quite a number of new buildings are going up—others projected—most of which will be creditable to their proprietors and the town.

The site for the new Court House is rid of all the old buildings, and the masons are expected to commence the cellar walls in a day or two. Mr. Abraham Tarnsey has contracted for the stone and brick work. Messrs. John and Francis Cole will supply the main part of the timbers, at \$15 per thousand feet, about the usual price.

The masons will to-day begin work upon Mr. JOHN HOKK's warehouse, corner of Railroad and Carlisle streets.

Ex-Sheriff THOMAS is putting up a very snug two-story brick residence in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn.

Mr. PETER THORN has near completion a two-story brick dwelling in Washington street, near the College. Mr. ROBERT TATE has erected, and now occupies, a two-story frame dwelling immediately north of him, and Mr. BELLEHUR is putting up a comfortable brick adjoining on the south. Mr. WM. STEINBOCK is building a home on the Mummasburg road, east of Heiligh's. That part of the town is much improved, and will be more so.

The old McClellan property, on the north side of the town, is being repaired by Mr. VANCE, its late purchaser, and we suppose a marked change in its appearance will take place during the summer. The location is a most desirable one.

The large brick house, corner of Railroad and Carlisle streets, now owned by Messrs. D. McCONAUGHY and JOHN HONK, is undergoing thorough repairs and alterations, to adapt it to hotel and business purposes. The new 'entrance' looks well—quite an improvement.

We understand that Mr. HENRY J. FANESTOCK is making arrangements for the erection of a handsome three-story brick dwelling on Baltimore street, nearly opposite the store, and adjoining James F. Falmestock.

Mr. JOSEPH MARTIN is putting up a two-story frame building, for dwelling or shops, near the east end of York street.—Mr. JOHN KURN intends erecting, after harvest, a two-story brick residence on the Bonanoughton road, a few lots below Mr. Christian Benner's.

Mr. A. M. TOWNSEY has under way a frame building, on High street, below Washington, intended for a carriage workshop.

Besides these buildings, a number of new barns and stables have gone and are going up, affording work to the mechanics, if not materially improving the appearance of the town.—*Compiler.*

Mummasburg Mutual Fire Protection Society.

At a meeting of the members of this Society, on Saturday, the 1st instant, at the School house in Mummasburg, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the corporation:

Abraham Rife, George Threne, Wm. D. Gohrecht, Peter Kettelman, Peter Shall, Tobias Boyer, Joseph Hartzel, Charles Starnier, William Satt, Jacob Fulweiler, Esq., John Threne, George Lady.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, at a meeting of the Directors to organize, the following named officers were appointed:

President—William D. Gohrecht, Vice President—Jacob Fulweiler, Treasurer—George Threne, Secretary—James Russell.

Henry Witmer, of Strasban, was appointed a Director in place of William Sattler, who neglected to attend.

It is expected that in about two weeks, after the necessary books, printing of forms, by-laws, &c., are procured, the Society will be enabled to commence operations.

English Impudence.—The impudence of the English in violating our flag under pretence of suppressing the African slave trade, while they are importing into their colonies Asiatic slaves by thousands, and murdering half of them by starvation, suffocation and other cruelty, is insupportable. John Bull is the greatest braggart and hypocrite on the face of the globe, and the most insolent aggressor. The old rascal ought to be punished for his iniquities in a manner that would teach him to pay some little respect to the rights of other nations.

Why Gen. Lane Wants to be Senator.—The Herald of Freedom, published at Lawrence, Kansas, gives an account of the proceedings of a meeting held in the Unitarian church of that town, in which the inimitable Jim Lane announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, declaring that he had challenged the distinguished Senator from Illinois to mortal combat, who had refused to fight, 'shielding himself behind the privileges of his position,' and that he was anxious to get upon the same level with the Senator that he might exact an acceptance of his hostile proposal.

ETHAN ALLEN'S REMAINS MISSING.—The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Monument to Ethan Allen, by the State authorities of Vermont, were postponed for the reason that the remains are missing. No trace of Ethan Allen can be found on the spot where he was supposed to be, and the supposition is that his bones have been stolen or mislaid. As Vermont has no live heroes, the larceny of the bones of a dead one is very deeply felt in the State.

Stratagem of Two Lovers in Illinois.—Two young persons desired to marry, but the girl's mother wouldn't consent, and she being of age, the gentleman sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and the mother was compelled to bring the daughter into court. The judge asked the girl whether she wanted to marry Smith? She said 'Yes,' and he married them.

Buchanan and Protection.—False Lights.

It is given out in certain quarters that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of the principle of protection, and has expressed his preference for specific over ad valorem duties.—A late No. of Forney's Press holds out this impression in an article from which we take the following extract:

"Mr. Buchanan has always occupied a middle, conservative ground on the subject of the Tariff. He voted for the Tariff of 1842, though greatly opposed to some of its provisions. He was a member of the Cabinet of President Polk when the Tariff of 1846 became a law, and made no secret of his opposition to the unvaried ad valorem feature of that measure. A long and intimate knowledge of his views on this question, and a general acquiescence in them—indeed, the steady support which he always extended to these views, even while occupying the tariff of 1846 as a party measure—enable us to speak somewhat distinctly at this time. We cannot doubt that he entertains them now—for they have always been unhesitatingly avowed, up to the latest moment."

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal says that we should be glad if this were true, but if it be true, why does not Mr. Buchanan speak for himself, now that he is placed in a position to relieve the distress of his constituents? Why have we no action instead of words, showing the sincerity of these professions.

Do the Democracy begin to see which way the wind is blowing, and is a second "Kane swindle" in course of preparation for the approaching Congressional elections. We warn the public to be on their guard against any new juggles of this sort. If the people of Pennsylvania, and especially the working men, are true to themselves, they will suffer no member of Congress to be returned this Fall who is not prepared to see that THEIR interests are cared for. Let them look to it that they are not again betrayed by those into whose hands the destinies of the country are committed.

At length we have intelligence of real importance from the seat of war in Utah. A direct step towards conciliation has been taken. Gov. Cumming has proceeded to Salt Lake City, at the invitation of the Mormon authorities. He would hardly have accepted an invitation of this sort had he believed the Mormons to be in rebellion. His proclamation had been issued, and his reception, after that, by the Mormons, is an indication of their disposition to accept terms. Upon the arrival of Gov. Cumming the power of Gov. Young will of course cease. Preceding the peace commission, (so called,) Gov. Cumming will no doubt make every necessary arrangement for the re-establishment of the United States territorial government in Utah, without the necessity of a resort to force. It will be, however, expedient and proper, even in this case, to maintain a considerable military force in the Salt Lake valley, not only to support the United States authorities in Utah, or against the Mormons, but for the protection of the route of emigrant travel.

Thomas H. Ford, Ex-Governor of Ohio.—The Columbus Ohio Journal has the following:

The Union Prayer Meeting at the First Presbyterian church was one of deep interest. It was led by William Field, Esq.—During the exercises of the meeting, Thos. H. Ford, Ex-Lieut. Governor, made a brief but exceedingly appropriate and effective address. He remarked, in substance, that for long years the world had been his master; for it he had lived; to it he had given his strength and heart. But now he had chosen another and better master—the Lord Jesus Christ. He spoke with humility of his unworthiness, and ascribed his hope of salvation wholly to the grace of God.

He said that when first he yielded his heart to Christ, he felt inclined to keep the matter to himself and the circle of his most intimate friends. But soon his conversion was published in the papers, and he then felt that he had no choice but to tell the world of his new faith; that it would be his duty in all his ways to exemplify the power and blessedness of the religion of the Gospel. He was determined henceforth to bear testimony for Christ, and live for His glory.

Mr. Ford's manner was earnest but subdued and humble, and the tears of hundreds attested the sympathy of their hearts with the sentiments of the speaker.

Gen. Washington died December 14, and not December 31—thus spoiling that last hour, day, week, month, year and century "fact," copied in the Sentinel, from an exchange paper. Moreover the last century did not end on the last day of the week, but on Tuesday. So says a correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette.

Cheap Timber.—The Wrightsville (Pa.) Star says the saw mills there have purchased eighty rafts of timber, nearly all pine, at less than one-third the price paid last season.

A Texas paper says that the wheat crop there is all ready for the scythe. This will sound oddly in the ears of the American farmers whose wheat has just begun to grow. The United States have so extended that they include already nearly every variety of soil and climate, and are therefore competent to the production of almost every species of vegetation in the world.

A new counterfeit \$10 note on the State Bank of Ohio made its appearance in Pittsburg on Friday.

Death of Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

The telegraph brings the announcement of the death of the gallant Brevet Major General Persifer F. Smith, United States army, at Fort Leavenworth, on Sunday last. Gen. Smith had recently been appointed to the command of the Utah expedition, and was en route for Camp Scott at the time of his death. He was over sixty years of age, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the most accomplished officers of the service, which he entered from the ranks of the Louisiana volunteers, of whom he was Colonel in 1860, during six months service in the Florida war, and was the Brigadier General commanding a brigade of six Louisiana regiments of volunteers under Major General Taylor, on the Rio Grande, in 1846; appointed Colonel of the Mounted Riflemen, 27th May, 1846; commanded the 3d Brigade and 7th Infantry from September, 1843; was breveted Brigadier General in the regular army, in May, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, 23d September, 1846; breveted Major General in August, 1848, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, 20th August, 1847. He ranked next after Gen. Wool, and fourth after General Scott. For a long time he has been in very feeble health. General Harney succeeded to the command of the Utah expedition.

End of the Mormon Rebellion.

The news of the termination of the Mormon rebellion without bloodshed will be hailed with joy all over the country. It has cost a large sum of money and not a little suffering on the part of the forces at Camp Scott in preparations to put down this rebellion; but it has shown that the Government is capable of extraordinary efforts and of punishing insubordination even upon its remotest frontier. The news will, so soon as it is authenticated, put a stop to further military movements in that direction. Supplies may be needed, and will probably be sent forward, for the subsistence of the troops now in Utah Territory; but all other preparations will be suspended, and the troops which have been concentrated at Fort Leavenworth and Jefferson barracks will again be distributed to their old posts. Vast expenditures have been made in getting ready for this expedition; but the supplies of provisions, munitions of war, horses, and animals will not be lost to the Government, and a tremendous draft upon the Treasury will be stopped. The early termination of this expedition will make a material difference in all Mr. Secretary Cass's estimates for the demands upon the Treasury for a year to come. It will make also a very material difference in the calculations by individuals of their profits under contracts with the Government; but they will have to submit to this disappointment. We take it as certain also that the President will not avail himself of the power given to him to call into service the three regiments of volunteers authorized by a law of the present Congress; and here will be a saving at once of \$4,500,000. These expenditures in the anticipated demands upon the Treasury came most opportunely, and will make in the aggregate, a difference in the year's expenditure of at least fifteen millions of dollars.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The New Senator from South Carolina.

Col. Arthur P. Hayne, who has been appointed by the Governor of South Carolina, U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Evans, has not previously served in Congress. He won considerable military distinction during the last war with England, and was breveted three times during the war, first for his services at Sackett's Harbor, next for his services at the storming of Pensacola, and lastly for his services, during the night attack of the 23d of December, and at the battle of New Orleans. He again served under Gen. Jackson's command in the second Florida campaign. He was afterwards, on his return to private life, elected a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and was for five years U. S. Agent for Naval Affairs in the Mediterranean.

THE LICENSE LAW IN LANCASTER COUNTY.—The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county have granted 291 licenses under the new law. In addition to these, 57 eating houses or beer-houses licenses, and 30 licenses to store keepers, have been issued—making 378 in all.—Last year there were 190 licenses taverns and 14 eating houses in the county, showing an increase this year of 101 taverns and 43 eating houses.

A MAN CUT IN TWO.—Mr. Owen McNulty, in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday last. He was walking along on the railroad on his way home, and when near Chandler's Station, in Sadsbury township, about three miles west of Coatesville, he was run against by the night line down, which threw him across the track, and the wheels of the train passed over his body, cutting it completely in two, the upper part of which was carried a number of yards on the cow-catcher, causing instant death. The deceased leaves a wife and two children.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

A new counterfeit \$10 note on the State Bank of Ohio made its appearance in Pittsburg on Friday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President of the United States has formally asked Congress for authority to contract a loan of \$15,000,000 for a term of not exceeding ten years. The Senate committee of finance have the matter under consideration.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a message covering a document showing, in addition to the Steamer Fulton being sent to the coast of Cuba, that orders have been given for the preparation of the razez Susquehanna and brig Dolphin to join the home squadron for the purpose of cruising in that neighborhood, and the steam frigate Wabash to show her flag in those waters and protect at all times the persons and property of American citizens.

Mr. Cass has written to Mr. Dallas, saying that proper representations will be made without delay to the government of Spain against the search of American vessels by the naval forces of either that or the British government within the territorial jurisdiction of Spain. He adds that the government of the United States is satisfied that the government of that country will adopt most efficient measures to protect the vessels resorting to Spanish ports from lawless violence. Such protection they are entitled to, and if it is not secured elsewhere, it must be found in the power of our country.

The President confidently believes that the British officers acted without authority, but it is not less due to the United States that their conduct shall be disavowed and peremptory orders issued to prevent a recurrence of similar proceedings. Mr. Dallas is particularly instructed to bring the matter to the notice of the British government to prevent similar outrages. The documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Bayne this morning from the select committee on the tariff and navigation laws made report against indirect taxation and in favor of free trade, arguing that the protective policy should be abandoned, and that the lowest taxes should be on articles of necessity, and the highest on luxuries. In regard to the navigation laws, the committee propose that restrictions should be removed.

Mr. Garnett does not concur in all the conclusions of the committee.

The frequent repetition of acts of aggression upon American vessels, not only on the coast of Cuba, but on our own coast, by British cruisers, forbid the idea that they are perpetrated without due authority. It may be assumed, therefore, that the gentleman commanding the British war steamer Stryx was correct in his assertion that he was under orders from the British government to board every vessel passing up or down the Gulf. Thus, a question is revived, which has been in dispute between us and England for fifty or sixty years, and which has already led to one war, and to much irritation. This country has never yielded, and will never yield, to Great Britain the right of visiting or searching our vessels on the high seas, upon any pretext whatever.

It is an unfortunate time for the renewal by England of this pretension, as it may prevent an adjustment of other pending questions, and produce a state of feeling, on both sides, that will be unfavorable to a continuance of amicable relations.

Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass are both deeply committed by their past acts and opinions on the subject, to the maintenance of the American doctrine of the absolute exemption of our vessels from visit or search on the high seas. Gen. Cass has recently reasserted the American doctrine in his letter to the British minister.

Gen. Cass has taken steps to obtain information on the subject of the recent outrages in the Gulf prior to the date of that letter, and upon the rumor that a British cruiser had fired into, brought to, and overhauled the N. B. Barbon. The call from the Senate will elicit such facts as our government have obtained on the subject.

Another Vessel Searched.—The American barque "Clara Windsor," on her recent passage to Port-au-Prince, was fired at by the British war steamer "Forward," on the 19th of February, under the following circumstances: When off the west end of St. Domingo she was overhauled by the steamer, which fired, first, a blank cartridge as a signal to heave to. The "signal" was obeyed. Shortly after a shot came; by this time the American flag was up, and another shot was fired which passed within thirty feet of the bows. Two officers of the steamer came on board, and were informed that the barque was from New York, bound to Port-au-Prince; they said the next shot would have gone between the masts. The only excuse given for this outrage was that they were "obeying orders."

A During Leap.—The Lancaster Times says, on Wednesday, a young man residing in the vicinity of the railroad bridge, at the Conestoga, attempted to jump from the cars, as they arrived near that place. The train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and when last seen, the young man was flying down the embankment, performing about twenty-five evolutions to the minute. Straps, dicky-strings and suspenders buttons, flew off in every direction.

